THE BOTUNDA PAINTINGS MISS REAM STATUES AND BUSTS THE PASSAGES AND THE SPEAKERS ROOM LEUTZE'S FRESCO-HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES Prom Our Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1867.

Above the muddy waste of Washington the Capitol stands firm on a ledge of higher ground, a maze of marble columns, walls, corridors, and encaustic tiles, It is an anachronism of splendor in the midst of a world of squalor. It domineers over the city, such a tyrant of a pile, that the abjectness and poverty of its vassal seem those of the servile class in an absolute monarchy. It is immense. Going through the long basement passage running from the door of the north wing under the Senate Chamber to the door the south wing under the House of Representatives, you face one-seventh of a mile of colored tiles, dim passages, vaulted chambers, with the chill and the gloom of death upon them. Nevertheless, a person of sensitive nature chooses the lower thoroughfare rather than the grander avenue on the level of the two chambers, that he may be spared that blow to his faith in the wisdom of our sages which falls ruthlessly upon him with his first glimpse of the pictures in the Rotunda, and the statuary in the old House. The Senators and Representatives can bear it, for they are what Miss Nipper would call "temporaries," and not "permanencies Art is long, but tenures of office are, happily, brief. Besides, one can see how, if these fantastic tricks of painter and modeler did not, Gorgon-like turn them into a stony despair at the outset, they might thereafter only cosify their sensibilities, as a hammer used for the first time blisters one's hands, but afterward hardens them. Yet, when the last member who voted for Miss Ream's statue of Lincoln, or Powell's "De Soto," who means to vote for Rossiter's "Washington at Mount Vernon," shall have been elected to higher service by that powerful constituent, Death, these travesties of art must remain a baleful legacy to the American people till that heroic Congress is assembled which will order them all burned in the public square, a costly sacrifice to that better spirit of intelligent longing for the Beautiful which shall one day possess us. In this same Rotunda hangs a mysterious picture called "Lashed We took it to be Casabianca, in a most uncomfortable and awkward attitude, only to be pardoned on the supposition that the burning deck nce all but him have fled, singed his feet beyond endurance; and as an expression of the agonles of suffering, the picture seemed a good thing enough. But it is not safe to trust one's intuitions. The work is historic, indeed, but it turns out to be Farragut at Mobile, and, as honest Dogberry would have it, "It is proved villanous and will go nigh to be thought so shortly." On the left of the old House, as you pass though to the new Hall, sits the gigantic apparition called "Liberty," and designed by Mr. Crawford for the adornment of the dome. This monstrous shape if shape it may be called, that shape has none distinguishable in member, joint, or limb-is so preternaturally hideous that the portrait busts m the other side of the chamber do not obtain their meed of dispraise. Here are Reverdy Johnson, Thaddeus Stevens, Gov. Morehead, Horace Greeley, and Schuyler Colfax, each of which is more unnatural and uncomfortable than the other. Indeed, the only cheerful, not to say rollicking, object in the chamber is the "Dying Tecumseh," who in the moment of dissolution may be supposed to be unonscious of the execrable shapes around him, a consolution not permitted to the other images, nor to the beholders. (By-the-by, perhaps gazing upon each other has petrified them all into such Gorgon-like ghastliness.) It was wise in Congress to fence these in, that they might never escape into the world, and, though the railing is very shabby, it has the merit of fitness. But the mottoes over the doors have been postponed. Above one is to be written, "Who enters here leaves hope behind." Over the other, "Hail, Horrors; hail!" They were selected by the Committee on Frauds, which naturally has charge of this chamber, and by the Committee on Public Instruction in the District of Columbia. It is not pleasant to stick pins into people. It

would be a great deal nicer to take a little toilet-puff of rosy down, and sprinkle a delicate frost of flattery over these artists, and say, "How perfect you are Praxiteles and Michael Angelo breathe again! 'Fib." says the fiend. Conscience says, "No." "Beg these factors of you, the people," says theatrical, pretentious, and unmeaning. It is such a conscience, "to remember that Art is not a relief to have touched bottom. of Nature." It is the translation of Nature into enduring forms. It is the incarnation of soul. So that a picture of the mountains must not seem to you merely to look like the mountains you have seen, but must lift you foward the clouds with a sense of the majesty that is in these peaks and chill you with the free winds that blow through their passes from the unknown world beyond. So that a statue of your beloved martyr must have more than angular outlines, and gaunt features, and unkempt hair, and huge, kind hands. It must have the genius of goodness, the heroism of patience, the grace of tenderness, the slow certainty of rectitude which were the man, and shone over behind the mask which was called his face and figure. None of these modelers give you this. It is quite certain that the latest commissioned neophyte will not. "O, good and wise Congress," adds conscience, speaking through me, let us carry him in our hearts, until something better than these empty casts is seen, and do not displace a noble memory for a most paltry visible presence. Because Miss Ream is a young woman struggling for a position and a livelihood, one could be glad that you helped her. Because she cannot model, has neither the terrible power of truth-telling, nor the tender power of idealization which true art will have of her children, one must be sorry. If there is hope that practice will teach her, good; we will sing peans. But Congress ought not to pay her school bills, nor the Capitol to be the mausoleum of her failures. And what is true of this young lady, whose courage, at least, one may admire, is true of such a catalogue of others-Leutze, and Rossiter, and Powell, and alas! Page, if he will insist on judgment by his Farragutand the rest-that this protest will become a jeremind if it is not stopped."

[TRIBUNE, if you knew how little conscience is heard here you would not groan over the space I have wasted for this flourish of mine. I assure you you could have nothing so rare, from Washington, and if you will let this feeble voice be heard, you shall be troubled no more with that self-opinioned entity in this series of letters. Does anybody ask you who wrote them !

Tie Capitol is a stately, costly, and imposing building. It was designed to be such a National Palace of Justice as Americans need not be ashamed of; yet it is showy, glaring, ill-arranged, often startling to valgarity. The east side-designed for the principal front, and most elaborately adorned with vast flights of stately steps-overlooks a plateau of mud whose monotony is relieved only by an occasional street-car, and a melancholy tract of brown herbage called a square, as all irregular waste places

are called in Washington. The west side is also attained by numberless flights of steps, but there is a pleasant bit of greenery below, and trees, and broad, hard walks, and some attempt at completeness and beauty. Looking from the south windows the landscape suggests Holland-Holland without dykes and sea-walls. It is one great, listless, hopeless, ambitionless swamp where, if seeds of streets are sown, they never fructify, and where the roots of the present houses rot, and perish in the dampness-and the part above ground looks sickly and prematurely old. In the immediate foreground, a colony of huts and hovels rises, like the circumjacence of the Central Park; but Washington squalor has a perennial youth about it, if one may say so, which unfinished New-York lacks. Our piggeries are but palaces in chrysalis, but these have an immu-

tability of forlornness. Coming up from the basement by a broad flight of marble stairs, which divides, branching to the right and left, we are in the grand corridor which surrounds the House of Representatives. All these passages are paved with colored encaustic tiles brought from Prayer. They are warm and rich; but one of the gues.

would have liked floors of tesselated American marbic. Doors in the inner wall open upon the cloakrooms which inclose the great hall. Doors in the outer wall admit to the committee rooms, the post-office, the Speaker's room, and other tabernacies. Into the Speaker's room we walk. It is the predictive foot of Hercules. Now you know what horrors await you in the Honse itself. The chamber is long, and narrow, and high. The ceiling is paneled, pillars break the walls, and compartment disturb walls and ceilings. Wherever a band of gold can be introduced it has been. Wherever it cannot, it has forced its way without the ceremony of an in troduction, and is there. Walls and ceiling, where they are not gilded, are painted a soft gray, with tinges of violet. Gold, gray, and violet being the colors of the room, it followed that the curtains should be a vivid green, the carpet maroon, and crimson, and brown, and all the ugly conservative lines, which are not colors, but only parasites of colors; the upholstery a melancholy velvet of floral pattern, and the cabinet-work no kir to the architecture nor the upholstery. In one recess of this curiosity-shop glares a mirror only less vast than the Mer de Glace. Opposite stands a cabinet, very big, very inconvenient, and in a high state of varnish Around the room some kind spirit has ordered to be hung the pictures of the Speakers of the House, which cover certain square yards of the wall, and inspire gratitude in the breast of the beholder. If this apartment could but be included in the plan of recon druction! Up another broad range of steps (which we ex

pected, for, sings the poet, "the hights by greatness reached, and kept, were not attained by sudden the whole space, is Emanuel Lentze's fresco, "Westward the course of Empire takes its way." Gazing over the railing at this extraordinary spectacle, one's comments are twain. First: "How big;" and second, "how funny." At first glance it looks like the drowned world coming to the surface after the Flood, in such a confused condition of mind as would account for the oxen being driven up perpendicular rocks, and the cart's balancing on the tail-board, as well as for the very curious colors of the vegetation, which might be explained by the chemical action of water, but upon no other hypothesis. There are beautiful cherry-colored, and blue, and pink, and brown clouds in this sky, much prettier than any thing we have ever seen in nature, and there are very soft rocks, and very smooth precipices, and nountain hights built of rectangles of damp brown sand, and a procession larger than that which went into the ark, going in one direction which doesn't seem west-but, course, the phalanx must be Empire on its way. The horned oxen are a quarter of an inch behind the baby, the carts tilt over on the flanks of the oxen, the emigrants have their noses in the cart, the dog treads on the heels of the emigrants, the horses are in danger of crushing the dog, another army wagon rests on the tails of the horses, and so on indefinitely like the nursery jingle, the water began to quench the fire, the fire began to burn the stick, the stick began to beat the dog, the dog began to bite the kid, the kid began to go. On the topmost rectangle which completes the mountain, a man attempts to sustain himself above the quicksand which threatens to engulf him, while his companion hands him the American flag. Imagine Mr. Leutze making an American picture without that persecuted bunking! It is his delicatest symbol of nation ality, and he paints it for a signboard every Very properly, the emigrants pay n sort of attention to this lunatic on the hight. see that if he falls he can't hurt himself on such tender rocks, and they are quite busy enough in finding a trail which will avoid the extraordinary pillars of vapor in the distance (hot-springs) and the ominons yellow pastures new which open before them, and look like the fires of the Underworld, though some body says that that is El Dorado-and this huddle is the passing of the Sierra Nevada. The effect of the picture is that of the Berlin wool-work which young ladies achieve, where "four blue, with black center stitch" is the formula for the tender eyes of "Isaac at Rebekkah's well," and "black, twelve in a line, four up, five down," conveys prophecies of luxuriant, if square, tresses. This painting is infinitely comforting. It is such a settlement of dreary doubts to know that never, even in the gallery of sculpture, can there be anything so

Leaving the yellow clouds and purple eliffs behind us, we pass through the folding baize doors at the left, and are in the balcony of the House. It is a vast chamber, with galleries all around. Against the south wall is the marble tribune, within which sits the Speaker on his dais. Below, and before him, drone drearily the reading clerks. Below, and before them, write wearily the reporters of The Globe. On the floor stretch back the seats and desks of the members, ranging out in lines from the unoccupied center before the Speaker's chair like the spokes of a wheel. Here again are tinted walls, and gold, gold, gold, everywhere, bard as the leg of Miss Kilmansegg, and as uncomfortably ugly. But the earpet consoles one a little, for it is softly green as meadow mosses, with great yellow dashes which might be golden buttercups, a little overgrown, to please the overgrown children who see them. The members have green leather arm-chairs, and desks with much ornament of framework, and-I blush to tell it-a spittoon each. (Hide your face, O, Goddess of Liberty!) And as the generous appropriation for the furnishing of the room did not include foot-stools, some of the more adventurous and eager spirits use their desks for the purpose, and defiantly plant their feet upon that coign of vantage as who should say "What

O, how hot it is! The hall is a forcing-house, which is the real reason why ill-developed and pallid ideas have such luxuriant growth therein. After a season or two the members themselves got bleached, and spindling, like moral celery plants. Understand this triumph of architecture. A vast room wherein a thousand people congregate daily, without a door, or window opening to the blessed free air, and sunshine, walled in by a bastion of cloakrooms, by a most of passage-ways, by a broad breastwork of large offices; ventilated by some miracle of machinery warranted to be more thorough than the sweep of Notus, and Eurus, and the blunt Euroclydon, and more genial than the golden gentleness of the sun. The criminal, foul air is chased by this pursuer up into the crannics of the ceiling, and the recesses of the walls, where it intrenches itself, and varnishes them with bad vapors before it flies altogether. So the atmosphere is never clear and bright and brimming with the very wine of life, but is a worn-out, and artificial sort of thing, the debris and wreck of an atmosphere not absolutely bad, but negative. One soon comes to take melancholy views of existence in this place, and the most liberal theologian settles into the conviction that the Fall of Adam was too much for him, and there's small use in trying.

TRIAL OF BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.-The Board of Examination of Breech-Loading Arms assembled again yesterday at the State Arsenal, and continued the testing of such breech-loaders as had not yet been fully examined. The Board, as appointed by S. E. Marvin, Adjutant-Gen eral, consists of Gen. Palmer, Gen. Ward, commanding First Brigade National Guard; Col. Geo. M. Baker, and Col. Silas W. Burt, who is recorder of the Board. duty of bringing before it all the inventions in breech loading arms which the genius of the country has produced, has proved to be a very ardnous one, and it is only now, after a session of several months, that these guns have been all entered and subjected to the thorough tests which were defined in the beginning by Gen. G. W. G. Ward, and which were accepted by the Board as the basis in which the examination should be conducted. Having in which the examination should be conducted. Having tested all of them, and had them explained in the presence of their inventors, the Board yesterday examined such as were ready for the same. After having been authorited to exposure in the air to see the effect of rust on the efficiency of the breech-piece, two new guns were publicly tested. The Poultney rifle, Robert's rifle, Mount storm breech-leader, National rifle, Peabody rifle, Remington improved, Burden, Sharp's, Ball, Lamson, and a number of others engaged the attention of the Board yesterday and the day before. The sessions of the Board have extended from 10 in the morning until 5 and 6 in the evening, as it is desired by them to complete the trial of these arms as soon as possible, and yet to give every inventor a full opportunity of having his work brought to the severest and most satisfactory tests of its efficiency. The Board will meet again this morning, and probably will te day be able to complete the examination of most

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1867.

FRENCH THEATER. In a brief paragraph, on Tuesday, we directed attention to the performance of "La Famille Benoiton" at the French Theater. The topic, however, is one Legislature by the Board of Police Commissioners: that merits more particular remark, and so we recur to it. As given on Saturday last, "La Famille Benoiton" was a marked success. As acted on Tuesday it was a positive triumph. The scenery, indeed, seemed tame and insufficient, and the "waits" were a little long and tedious. But there the voice of censure is

silent. The acting wherewith the comedy was presented calls for nothing but emphatic commendation, and this is saying a good deal, when we reflect upon the weight and exacting quality of the characterization which makes "La Famille Benoiton" one of the strongest of Sardou's plays. Almost every personage introduced is a distinct social type. Benoiton, Formickel, Didier. Prudent, Clotilde, Marthe, Camille and Fanfan—each is vividly individualized, complex, and calculated to test the player's intellect as well as art. These parts, at the French Theater, are respectively personated by MM. Edgard, Chol, Chandora, Juignet, and Miles. Rosa Saunier, Carnel, Julie, and Georgette. Perhaps the most perfect acting is that of Edgard, who positively seems to be the veritable French capitalist, just stepped off of the Exchange. Few actors that we call to mind possess, in so large measure, the faculty of interpreting humor. But the most brilliant, and therefore the most interesting acting is that of Mile. Saunier as Clotilde. This is, clearly, the leading part in the comedy. It is Clotilde's strong womanly spirit, true heart, and fine taet that commend this piece to our moral sympathy. Upon her, too, depends the working out of the plot. An inefficient Clotilde would ruin the play. Mile. Saunier interpreted the character with admirable fidelity to nature. Her repose was that of intellect no less than good-breeding; her emotional excitement, increasing and varying under the pressure of painful circumstances, was precisely indicative of the tender-hearted and noble-minded woman. Her scene with Didier—extremely well acted by M. Chandora—in the fourth act was especially touching, and won the heartiest applause. Marthe, as interpreted by Mile. Carnel, fills one's ideal of a passionate, but outwardly cold and proud, and somewhat wearied beauty. The absence of effort and the delicate finish in Mile, Carnel's acting are particularly pleasing. Mile. Georgette, though not so good a Fanfan as was little Miss Chapman, who played the part at Wallack's Theater, indicated talent as well as careful cultivation, and won enthusiastic plaudits from the audience. With such players as those we have mentioned the Association of French Artists cas careful cultivation, and won enthusiastic plaudits from the audience. With such players as those we hav introduced is a distinct social type. Benoiton, Formicas certainly do well whatever it undertakes, and it ought therefore to prosper in its enterprise. Of late that enterprise has taken the form of producing the French originals of comedies that, in an English dress, have been done at Wallack's. The idea is a happy one. Both American and French audiences are thus addressed, and that opportunity for comparison, which critical human nature so generally covets, is largely afforded. "La Famille Benoiton" will be acted again at the French Theater on Saturday evening next, and all lovers of good comedy acting are strongly counseled to witness its performance.

-A performance of the comedy of "Ours" will be given at Wallack's Theater on Saturday next, at 1; o'clock, for the benefit of the Southern Relief Association. It cannot be necessary to urge the importance of the Charity which is thus to be served. Our countrymen in the Southern States are starving. Why this is so, there is no need now to discuss. The duty of the moment is plain—to aid the Southern Relief Association, to the extent of our ability. This Benefit ought to be one of the most successful ever taken in New-York. Mr. Lester Wallack and his theatrical company have volunteered their services; and we may be sure that a capital comedy will be acted thoroughly well. May—the house be crowded to its utmost limits!

Mr. Watts Phillips's comedy of 'Investment' will be played at this theater, for the first time, on Monday next. ance of the Charity which is thus to be served. Our

-The Japs, unable to obtain a place for exhibition

n New-York, have gone to Philadelphia. -The collection of curiosities at Barnum's Museum has lately been augmented by the addition thereto of bearded lady, one Madam Hines, whose whiskers are copious, and fearful to behold-suggesting, indeed, "the beard of Hercules and frowning" Ma-Mars. Mr. Brougham's "Christian Martyrs," by the way, is having a fine run at this house.

PROTECTION TO WORKING WOMEN.

THE WORKINGWOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION-MEET-ING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE-THIRD ANNUAL

REPORT. The third anniversary meeting of the Workingcomen's Protective Union was held at the Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening, at which speeches were made by Judge Daly, the President of the Union, Mayor Hoffnan, Gen. Cochrane, the Rev. Henry Blanchard, J. W.

Gerard, and Luther R. Marsh, esqs.

The third annual report was read, from which it appears that the Society has been of great benefit to the working women of this city. The first meeting of the Society was held in 1863, and the following basis upon which to establish the "Workingwomen's Union" was

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ment.

Fifth: To appeal to the community at large, for that sympathy and support which is due to the otherwise defenceless condition of working women.

At the time the work was commenced many persons employing female abor were accustomed to defraud their sewing women out of a considerable portion of their earnings. No means of redress were available, and the women submitted to a wrong they could not avoid. During the ings. No means of redress were available, and the women submitted to a wrong they could not avoid. During the first few months of the existence of the 'Union' scores of employers were prescuted, and the money withheld from the working women collected and paid over to them without deduction, although in many cases the cost of collection exceeded the amounts recovered. During the past year 131 complaints have been made, out of which 19 cases have been prosecuted, \$234 have been paid on legal notice being served, and \$217 fc have been collected upon the simple application of officers of the Union refused to act, because the claimants sought to recover money to which they were not justly entitled. The total sum thus obtained being \$441.55, the claims ranging from 25 cents up to \$30 cach.

The officers of the Union think a legislative engarment

The officer* of the Union think a legislative enactment giving the working women an easily obtained lien upon garments or other articles for the labor performed, by whomserver ordered, would be beneficial in its results as it would give a claim upon the goods entrusted by the owner to some unscruppious middleman.

Appeals to employers have been made by the Union for an increase of wages proportioned to the cost of living. What has been accomplished in this respect can be best shown by an exhibit of the prices paid to female operatives in some of the leading branches during 1865, the shown by an exhibit of the prices paid to remaic opera-tives in some of the leading branches during 1863, the first year of the existence of the Union, and the last year. 1863.—Cloakmakers, \$4 per week; Shirtmakers' opera-tors, \$5 to \$5 per week; Boys' clothing, \$4 to \$6 per week; Cuff and collar operators, \$6 to \$7 per week; Umbrella sewers, \$5 per week; Burnishers, \$3 per week; Military work, \$6 to \$7 per week; Burnishers, \$5 per week; Dressmakers, \$5 to \$5 and \$5 per week; Fur sewers, \$7 to \$6 per week; Machine operators, \$6 to \$7 per week; Vest

Dressmakers, \$5 to \$5 and \$8 per week; Fur sewers, \$5 to \$6 per week; Machine operators, \$5 to \$7 per week; Vest makers, \$2.56 to \$5 per week.

1865—Cloakmakers, \$3 per week; Shirtmakers' operators, \$7 to \$9 per week; Boys' clothing \$4 to \$5 per week; Cuff and collar operators, \$8 to \$9 per week; Umbrella sewers \$5 per week; Burnishers, \$4 to \$5 per week; Military work, \$4 to \$5 per week; Buttonhole makers, \$5 per week; Dressmakers, \$5 to \$5 and \$10 per week; Fur sewers, \$1 to \$7 per week; Machine operators, \$7 to \$10 per week; Vest makers, \$4 to \$9 per week.

Speaking of their efforts in securing new and appropriate spheres of labor for women, the officers of the Union say in their report:

ate spheres of labor for women, the officers of the Union say in their report:
"During the three years of our active operations, we have been the means of introducing 30 females into seven branches of labor of a mechanical character not generally occupied by them. In one establishment, where gas fixtures are made and finished, women are employed on the finer sorts of brass filing; but we regret that the name of employer must be suppressed because he thinks his male operatives would desert him were it known that a part of their work is now done by women. In the course of time, perhaps, such prejudices will disappear, and women be allowed to compete with men wherever their acryices can be made available."

The registered applications for work show 15,177 persons

allowed to compete with men wherever their services can be made available."

The registered applications for work show 13,177 persons as having applied to the Union for labor, of whom 3,579 were furnished with employment by the aid of the society, but it is believed many others obtained work by acting upon information received at the rooms of the Union.

The females furnished with employment are thus classified: Widows, 421; soldiers' widows, 465; soldiers' wives, 134; orphans, 565; half orphans, 592; girls with parents, 651; women with husbands, 431; homeless girls, 49.

In addition, 4,216 women applied and received information or assistance in letter-writing, or in matters not connected with the pursuit of their respective branches of labor. Only 799 employers during the year gave the Society an opportunity of supplying them with working-women. The following is the kind of work supplied and the number of persons to whom furnished: Operators, 546; Shirtmakers, 122; Buttonbele Makers, 139; Learners Sewing, Machine, 210; Bead Work, 139; Errand Girls, 44; Insters, 65; Umbrellas, 85; Forewomen, 11; Engraving Cleaning, 16; Flowers, 15; Thop Skirts, 115; Dresmakers, 213; Upholsterers, 20; Tailoresses, 281; Feather Makers, 117; Packing, 86; Faper Boxes, 217; Shoe Pasters, 36; Copying, 33; Quilting, 22; Book Folding, 39; Printing, 41; Misoellaneous, 84.

llaneous, 84. The officers of the Union, in making their appeal for as The officers of the Union, in making their appeal for assistance, say: "We do not ask you for charity-morey to be dispensed to these women for whom we appeal. We ask first and always for wonk. We mean adequately paid employment for females. Only a very small sum is required (not much more than \$2,500 a year) to keep this Union in operation, the registry system showing that thousands annually seek for employment, while comparatively few obtain it. To crabie our Union to do its work efficiently, we require funds; and we hope our appeal for money to continue this work will not be in vain."

A Westerly (R.I.) gift enterprise firm has disappeared, with about \$100,000 forwarded by deluded people who hoped to get auddedly rick

THE RENNEDY-CONNOLLY DIFFICULTY.

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE BY THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS. The following report has been submitted to the

Legislature by the Board of Police Commissioners:
To the Honorable the Assembly of the State of New-York.
The undersigned, in compliance with the resolution passed by your Honorable Body on the 11th instant, requiring the undersigned to report to the Honorable the Assembly "forthwith, by what authority, if any, the Superintendent of Police in said district has directed the practical suspension of business before one of the Police Magistrates of New-York City," respectfully report?.
That, on the receipt of the said resolution, the Boardeof Metropolitan Police of this police district passed a resolution, a copy whereof is hereto annexed (marked A), and caused the same to be served on John A. Kennedy, the Superintendent of Police. Superintendent Kennedy has sent to this Board his answer to the last said resolution, a copy whereof is also hereto annexed (marked B),

sent to this Board his answer to the list sale resolution, a copy whereof is also hereto annexed (marked B). The authority for the mandatory portion of the general order of Superintendent Kennedy, bearing date February 8, A. D., 1867, and numbered 489, will be found in sections 22 and 30 of chapter 435 of the Sessions Laws of this State, passed April 25, A. D. 1864, and the 21st section of chapter 578 of the laws of 1866, and the 17th section of chapter 628 of the laws of 1876.

of the laws of 1866, and the 17th section of chapter 623 of the laws of 1867.

By the 28th section of the chapter first cited, it is "made the duty of the Metropolitan Police Force, at all times of the day and night, within the said Metropolitan Police District, " to especially preserve the public peace, prevent crime, and arrest offenders."

The 30th section of that statute makes it the duty of the several members of the police force, upon arresting any offender, to "couvey in person such offender before a magistrate of the city, village or town where the arrest is made, that he may be dealt with according to law."

Section 21 of chap. 578 of the laws of 1866, makes it the duty of every member of the police to arrest any person who shall be intoxicated in the street, any public place, or places where strong or spirituous liquors, whee, ale or

duty of every member of the police to arrest any person who shall be intoxicated in the street, any public place, or places where strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer are sold, publicly kept or disposed, and to take him before any magistrate of the same city or town. (Laws of 1866, vol. 2, p. 1,246, sec. 21.)
Section 17 of the Excise act of 1857, laws of 1857, vol. 2, p. 412, vests in the arresting officer the same discretion. The last-named act applied to the entire State.

The 30th section of the Metropolitan Police Act, as that act was amended on the 10th of April, 1852 (Laws of 1862, vol. 2, p. 444), required the several members of the police force, on arresting any offender, to "convey in person such offender before the nearest magistrate," that he might be dealt with according to law.

But in 1864, in the amendments then made to that act, the Legislature, for reasons which it deemed sufficient, modified this 30th section, and left to the members of the force a discretion in respect to the magistrate before whom an offender arrested by them should be taken, in order that he might be dealt with according to law. The undersigned, instead of receiving any reasons for questioning the wisdom or expediency of this change in the Police act, as it was made in 1864, regard it as important and salutary.

It may not be foreign to the inquiry contained in the

act, as it was made in 1864, regard it as important and salutary.

It may not be foreign to the inquiry contained in the resolution of the Honorable the Assembly, to add that the Superintendent of Police, is by statute, the executive head of the whole police force of the Metropolitan Police District, and has the direction and control of said force subject to the rules and regulations and orders of the Board of Police.

The 113th standing rule or regulation made by the Board of Police is in the words following, to wit:

RULE 113-He shall have power to promulgate orders to the officers and members of the police force, not inconsistent with the law and regulations of the Board. Such orders shall be written or printed, and all members of the force shall be written or printed, and all members of the rocres shall be written or printed, and all members of the force shall observe and obey them. Such orders shall be recorded in a book to be kept by him, ond copies thereof immediately furnished to the Chief Clerk for the information of the Board. All of which is respectfully submitten. ation of the Board. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Thomas C. Acton, BENJN, F. MANIERRE

BENN. F. MASHERRE,
JOSETH S. BOSWORTH,

New-York, Feb. 16, 1867.

New-York, Feb. 16, 1867.

New-York, Feb. 16, 1867.

New-York, Feb. 16, 1867.

JOHN G. BERGEN.

Resolved, That John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Folice Force of this Distract be and is hereby respectfully required to report forthwith to this Board whether he has issued any order, or given any instructions, written or oral, to the officers and members of the police force, or to any of them, obedience to which would tend to suspend or diminish the business, which but for such orders or instructions would have been, or would be transacted before any one, and if so, what one of the Police Magistrates of New-York City, and to furnish to this Board copies of all written orders or instructions, and state accurately any and all verbal instructions, if any, of the character or tendency hereinbefore mentioned.

tions, if any, of the character or tendency hereinbefore mentioned.

OPFICE OF 188.

SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE.
No. 300 MULBERRY-ST., NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1867.)

GENERAL ORDER NO. 489.—Captain — Precinct: When it becomes unsafe for a member of the police force to faithfully perform his duty, lest by so doing he should inear the displeasure of a judicial incumbent, and expose himself to insuit and degradation, it also becomes the duty of the Executive Officer of the Department to exercise his authority for the protection of the men under his command. Two patrolmen have aiready been committed to prison, on a frivolous charge of assault and battery, made by a figure-dealer whom they had arrested, in the proper discharge of their duty, for a violation of law; and this course having been taken under the advisement of a person who recently appeared as Counsel for a Liquor Dealers' Society, it is presumptive that a similar course is intended to be pursued toward all other faithful officers. Wherefore, until further orders, you will refrain from taking or sending any persons under arrest before Mr. Police Justice Michael Councily, or to any Court where he may pressed in the character of Justice of the Peace, for examination or commitment. The 12th, 19th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 30th, 31st, and 32d Precincts will send all persons whom they may arrest to those Headquarters, at all times when it is known that Justice Connolly is presiding at the Fourth District Court, for special orders as to the Caurt they shall be taken before. When any other Justice is holding Court at the Fourth District Court, you will take your prisoners there as heretofore.

(Signed) JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

The only written order or instructions issued by me which can have any such tendency is General Order No. 459, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

Very respectfully, John A. Kennedy, Superintendent.

THE SUN INSURANCE COMPANY.

DEPORT UPON ITS CONDITION BY THE STATE SUPER-INTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

Insurance Superintendent Barnes has made a reort upon the condition of the affairs of the Sun Mutual surance Company, concerning which there has been considerable discussion of late. He recommends an increase of the capital by the addition of \$500,000, and considers the assets adequate and sufficient for the continu-ance of the Company as a Mutual Marine Insurance Com-pany. The assets upon the 15th of February are thus Real estate No. 49 Wall-st., market value... \$350,341 04

Inited States and other stocks... Loans on pilot boats, &c.
Cash in office and on deposit
Premium notes not matured
Premium notes past due, \$207,597-27, estimated 23,351 90 Salvages and rents
Reinsurance claims and return premiums
Glaims against the Columbian Insurance Company, the United States and British Governments, \$484,877 55, estimated.

Total assents
Included in the last item are the following claim

the British Government: for damages by the Alabama, \$87,841 66; by the Florida, \$129,801; by the Shenandoub, \$83,800. The Superintendent would reduce the estimate of \$91,000 upon the claims included in the item to \$80,000. The inblitties are thus stated:

Losses adjusted, unadjusted, estimated and contested Uncarned premiums Unredeemed scrip and interest, 6,343 86

\$1,567,175 24 Total Habilities.....

Surplus

46,030 71

Under liabilities the Superintendent would increase Item No. 2 to the extent of about \$200,000, being the amount of premiums marked off, pro-rata, as terminated on time risks and whalers not actually terminated by lapse of the period of time for which the risks were written; thus making the condition of the Company, on the 15th day of February, 1867, substantially as follows:

All Joseph Market 1867, substantially as follows: Total assets. \$1,896,265 95 Total liabilities, including cash capital, paid . 2,001,175 24

Deficiency. \$194,909 29

The amount of serip outstanding on the 31st day of December, 1896, excluding that held by the Company, was \$1,161,829. Under the circumstances, it was the plain and obvious duty of the Ecard of Trustees to cancel all the outstanding scrip, of which the sum of \$123,770 was held individually by the Trustees, and a large propertion by the Finance Committee, which recommended the passage of the resolution for cancelation.

Concerning the increase of capital, the report says: During the year 1886, the Sun Mutual, with an income in cash amounting to over \$2,080,000, has sunk about \$1, 200,000 of scrip in addition; such possible results in a single year, unmistakably indicate the imperious necessity for more strength of capital in order adequately to meet the exigencies of our modern commerce. Companies should be organized, shaped and intended to meet the casualties of exceptional years, as extraordinary losses in the eye of the statist are an inevitable result of the more lapse of time.

THE GRAND BAL D'OPERA.-The ball announced for this evening at the new Academy promises to be the most brilliant which New Yorkers have yet witnessed. The following order for the management of the carriages has been issued by Capt. Brackett, who has the matter in charge:

has been issued by Capt. Brackett, who has the matter in charge:

Company to the Bol d'Opera this evening at the Academy of Music will be admitted at the main entrance on Irving-pl. Coaches will approach from the north through Irving-pl. in delivering their company, passing out through Fourteenth-st. to Fourth-ave. In taking up to coaches will form in the same order established for their delivery. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be one dollar for each passenger, without regard to distance in the city. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection.

Chas. A. Brackett,
Captain and Inspector of Hackney Coaches.

The name of Thomas Wagner, which appeared in

he report of the trial trip of the Dundenberg, as con structing engineer for the Ætna Iron Works, should have been Thomas Main. CIVIL COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE-FEB. 28. Before Commissioner Osnors.

ALLEGED EXECUTION OF A FRAIGDULENT BOND.
United States age. Nathaniel J. Mills.

The defendant was brought before the Commissioner charged with executing a fraudulent bond for the purpose of obtaining a quantity of whisky from a bonder warehouse. Counsel for defendant not being ready to proceed, defendant was committeed, in default of bail, for an examination, to take place their afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-PEB. 28.-Before Mr.

SUPREME COULT CHAMBERS FEB. 28.—Before Mr. Justice LEONARD.

WALL-ST. TRANSACTIONS.

Durant agt. Einstein et al.

The plaintiff procured an injunction against the defendants to prevent them from selling certain securities deposited with the defendants as margin, and the defendants now move to dissolve it. The transaction as stated by the plaintiffs was a loan by the defendants of \$700,000 on 10,000 shares Chicago and North-Western Preferred, with an agreement on the part of the plaintiff to keep his margin good to 10 per cent. That on the 23d and 24th of January last, the stock having fallen, the defendants demanded more margin, which the plaintiff furnished to an amountwhich, including the estimated value of certain bonds and stocks, was over \$100,000, and that on the evening of the 24th, he notified the defendants that next day he would take up so much of the Chicago and North-Western Stock as would leave the margin ample for the balance. That by custom he had till 215 p. m. of the 25th to do this, but meanwhile the defendants sold, or pretended to sell, the stock at from 35 to 58, while the market price was really 61 to 64. He claims that in this he was defrauded and lays his damages at \$200,000. The defendants deny all fraud or rigury to the plaintiff, but, beside, on this motion claim that he does not make out a case for an injunction, Case still on. Mr. Tracy for plaintiff; Mr. Larocque for defendant.

THE FERNANDO WOOD LEASES TO THE CHYF—OPINION OF THE COURT. THE FERNANDO WOOD LEASES TO THE CITY-OPINION

THE FERNANDO WOOD LEASES TO THE CITY—OPINION

OF THE COURT.

The People ex rel. Wood agt. The Controller, &c.

This is the motion for a mandamus made on behalf of Mr. Wood to compel the Controller to execute a ten years' lease of portions of the building Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., at a yearly rental of \$18,000, for the use of the Corporation Counsel, Corporation Attorney, and Public Administrators. The argument in the case has been reported at length in THE TRIBUNE.

The Court has now rendered a decision deciding substantially that Mr. Wood is entitled to have the leases executed, but that the injunction obtained by ex-Councilman Pullman milst first be disposed of. The following is the opinion:

executed, but that the injunction obtained by ex-Councilman Pullman mist first be disposed of. The following is the opinion:

The relator appears from the facts stated in the alternative writ and the answer, to be entitled to have his lease executed by the defendant. An ordinance has been duly passed directing its execution by the defendant, who is their subordinate officer and agent. The clerk who has the custody of the seal must use it when those who are authorized call for it. He cannot prevent the Controller from carrying into effect an ordinance which necessarily requires the impress of the seal. There is an insurmountable objection to the writ existing at present. The Controller is under an injunction of this Court at the suit of Pullman, a Councilman at the time the suit was commenced, and authorized by law to maintain such action in his own name forbidding him to execute the lease or to pay the rent. Pullman has now ceased to be a Councilman and the suit has I think abated from that cause. But abatement is but temporary disability and if there is any successor, might be revived. It is doubtful whether, if there is any legal successor of a Councilman, he would allow the suit table revived in his name, but the suit and injunction campot for that cause be denied an existence. The injunction must be removed before the motion can be granted. The Court cannot require the defendant to violate an injunction. If the suit is legally defunct it only requires an application to this Court to remove that barrier to the relief sought. Due observance of the process of injunction, compels this Court to respect its provisions until it has been regularly terminated in its authority.

The application for the mandamus as it respects the

authority.

The application for the mandamus as it respects the payment of the rent depends on other principles. It is not made to appear—as it must be before the peremptory writ can be allowed—that there is money in the treasury belonging to the relator. Unless that fact clearly and affirmatively appears, he must take the customary remedy by action. remedy by action.

The application must be denied, without prejudice to a renewal in case of the removal of these grounds of

Louisa Hayse agt. Andrew E. Hayse.—Report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted, plaintiff to have custody of child.

The People ex rei. Oscar B. Ray. agt. Wm. C. Conner, &c.—Plaintiff must apply to the Court for payment ander section 244 before the cierk can be required to enter it. Motion for mandamus denied, with costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-GENERAL TERM-FEB. 28. Before Judges Daly, Brady, and Cardozo. DUTIES OF COMMON CARRIERS—RAILROAD CON-TRACTS.

James L. Lamb et al. agt. The Camilen and Amboy Railread and Tran-

James L. Lambet al. agt. The Camden and Ambor Railread and Transportation Company.

This action was brought to recover damages for the loss of 138 bales of cotton, part of a larger amount, which had been delivered to the defendants at Philadelphia, to be transported by them to New-York. Seven hundred and ninety bales of cotton were shipped by the plaintiffs, June 25, 1864, at Cairo, Elinois, on the Illinois Central Railroad, to be carried by them to Chicago. The Illinois Central issued its receipts or bills of lading for this cotton. This cotton was carried by the Illinois Central to Chicago, and there delivered, by that Company, to the Union Transportation and Insurance Company, to the transported to New-York. The latter Company issued its receipts or bills of lading therefor. Of this cotton, however, one bale was not accounted for by the Illinois Central, and 739 bales were delivered to the Union Transportation Company, and by that Company to the defendants at Philadelphia. Of these 739 bales received by defendants, all were dedestroyed by fire while in defendants' custedly, at their pler, in the city of New-York, which fire destroyed defendants' boats, pier, and all the goods therein contained. This fire occurred on the night of Sunday, July 10, 1861. Of the cotton destroyed 39 bales arrived at defendants' pier about midnight of the Saturday before the fire, July 3, 1864. The balance of the cetton destroyed arrived at defendants' pier on the morning of Saturday before the fire. The defendants' consignces had 4 carts working on Saturday mp to 3 o'clock in removing this coften. They stopped work at 3 o'clock because the proprieto's of the waveboars refused to receive any more cotton on that stopped work at 3 o'clock because the proprieto's of the warehouse refused to receive any more cotton on that day, as they closed at 3 o'clock on Saturdays. It also appears that this cotton, which arrived on Saturday, was originally landed on the florth side of defendants' pier, and some evidence was given to show that the cotton was so piled as to impede the cartmen. The receipts of the Illinois Central Railroad had written across their face in red ink, "not liable in case of loss by fire, unless it can be shown that such damage or loss occurred through negligence."

On the trial below the jury rendered a verdict for the daintiffs for \$3,618 07, being the value of the cotton arned at New-York, with interest. From the judgment entered on the verdiet the defend-

appealed. schief point on which this appeal was taken, though

ants appealed.

The chief point on which this appeal was taken, though there were several others raised, was that the receipt given by the Hinnois Central Raifroad at Cairo was a contract accepted by the plaintiff's agent, Halliday, made by them on behalf of all the connecting lines, and of which the defendants could avail themselves, and the accident having happened by fire, it became necessary for the plaintiffs to show affirmatively, if indeed he could recover at all, that the fire occurred through the defendants fault or negligence. Another point taken in connection with this was, that by the terms of that receipt the amount of the lets was to be fixed by the value of the cotton at Cairo at the time of shipment.

The respondents, on the other hand, claimed, first, that this contract did not apply to this case. It had not been shown that Halliday was then agent, or that it was intended or did apply to any but their own road to Chicago. But at any rate, the limit on the common carrier's lability was only allowed on the supposition that there was no monopoly in the business. The first case decided placed it on this ground. It could not be extended to the protection of a body which had a legal monopoly of the business, and this the Railroad had obtained by law in New-Jersey. But if the contract were binding, then the burden of proof to show care, and that the acciue? All not occur by the negligence of the Company, was thrown on the defendants, and this they had failed to make out.

The case occupied four days in arguing, the Court reserving its decision.

Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Sanford for defendants, appellants. Mr. Marsh opposed.

Special Term—By Brady, J.

Discisions,
Devlin agt. The Mayor.—See opinion.

Brecial Term—By Brady, J.

DECISIONS.

Devlin agt. The Mayor.—See opinion.
Devlin agt. Barbur.—See opinion.
By Carbozo, J.

Cramer agt. Watson: Kleinknecht agt. Bender—Motions granted. Vatable agt. The Washington Marine Ins. Co.;
Motions granted conditionally. Wilcox agt. Dunn—Motions denied, costs to abide the event.

The Calender of motions to be heard at Chambers will be prepared for the first Monday of March. Exparte business will be attended to at 10 a.m. and the Calender will be called at 10½ a.m. irrespective of the hour for which motions shall have notice; notes of issue for Monday must be filed on or before. By order of the Court, NATH'L JARVIS, JR. Clerk.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY

PART I.—No civil calendar. The Oyer and Terminer will be continued.
PART II.—Moljourned without day.
PART III.—Before Mr. Justice E. D. SMITH. Court opens at 10 a. m.
Short Causes.

rath je.
2321—Prycr agt. Dillon.
2139—Reck agt. Fitzer ald.
2731—Hadliff agt. Cassely.
1865—Cimmings agt. Corle.
1467—Walton, ir., agt. Kvera.
3001—Hirsh agt. Copelant. 2009 - Same agt, Same, b.E. - Beringer agt, Bach, 2003 - Jonanique agt, Rashton, 1613 - Sama agt, Bannenbaum e 2009 - Hackes agt, Pomur, 2009 - Cark art, Math,

Hold by LEONARD, J. Court opens at 10 s m. Call of calendar at 12 m.

Reserved Coses.

J.—Ware agt. Whitehouse.

Call commences at No. 71—Hard agt. Lock.

NEW-YORK HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE. -The seventh annual Commencement of the New-York Homeopathic Medical College was held on Wednesday evening, at the rooms of the Historical Society. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on the following: C. M. Arnold, F. E. Bailey, O. Bingham, H. M. Bishop, S. E. Bissell, W. Brink, H. R. Brown, J. C. Butler, W. de la Montanye, B. Catlinski, S. A. Felter, C. P. Gettier, J. H. Green, J. T. Greenleaf, S. M. Griffin, J. H. Gunning, G. W. Gunter, E. V. N. Hall, — Hinks, L. Dodge, E. G. Holcombe, C. E. Ismond, W. E. Jewett, C. C. Job, E. W. Kellogg, G. B. I. Mitchell, T. C. Nelson, J. H. Osborn, E. R. Stell, G. N. Tibbles, C. P. Trask, E. Vanostrand, J. J. Wallace, C. J. Yeannais, R. Raheem. Special degrees were conferred on Dr. A. Wilder of New-York, and A. C. Pope of York, England. Prof. M. Semple delivered the valedictory address. Dr. J. H. Osborn of the graduating class delivered an address to the students. The following gentlemen compose the Faculty: Drs. Jacob Bleakley, D. D. Smith, S. R. Kirby, F. W. Hunt, P. P. Wells, Samuel B. Barlow, M. Semple, Carroll Dunham, Henry M. Smith, T. F. Allon. rooms of the Historical Society. The degree of Doctor of

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

U 8 6s 5-20 Coup '62 O & Miss Cer 1164 OPEN BOARD OF BEOKERS-10 A. M. | Pacific Mail | Chic R I & Pa | N Y Central | 100 ... es-div 130 | Atlantic Mail | 500 ... s60 . 80 | 100 ... 55 | 96 | Chic & North West | 1,500 ... 83 . 56 | 200 ... 942 | 300 ... 654 | 800 ... 6 . 56 | 100 ... 943 | 300 ... 721 | 100 ... b15 . 944 | 100 ... b16 . 564 | 200 ... 83 . 724 | 200 ... 83 . 724 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 724 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 724 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 724 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 724 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 724 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 724 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 724 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 724 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 724 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 ... 85 . 654 | 200 . OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS-1 P. M.

10,000. 25½ 200. 103 Pacific Mail 300. 83.193 100. ex div.130½ Mich So & N Ind | 100 | ex div .130| | Mich So & N Ind | 200 | b3 .72| | 200 | s10 .95| | 100 | s15 .95| | 100 | s60 .138| | 400 | 94| | 100 | 510 .65| | 200 | 560 .103| | 200 | s10 .95| | 200 | 200 | s10 .95| PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS.

Bid. Asked. Gunnell Gold. Excelsior. Manhattan. Pit Hole Creek ... ynd Farm..... nited Petrol F.. United States.... 4 00 Mining Stocks. Alameda. American Flag... 1 00 3 00 Smith & Par G ... 6 70 lates & Baxter G 1 75 2 05 Sensenderfer....27 00 1 20 Symonds' Fork G. 1 60 Benton Gold... Bobtail Gold... 00 Yellow Jacket G. 72 15 00

THURSDAY, Feb. 28-P. 9

Gold closed at 1391. Government stocks are firm for all the issues and in demand. State stocks are steady, and are offered in small amounts. The miscellaneous stocks are neglected, and hardly enough done to establish quota tions. The Railway share market is lower, with very moderate sales, nor could large amounts be sold except at a decline. For the moment, persons who bought shares at the decline of the early part of the month are carrying them with comparative ease, and do not force them to sale upon a market lacking in speculation to a degree rarely witnessed. Union Navigation Co., which sold early in the month at 107, is offered at a nominal price without success; and it is stated that severe losses have been made by persons holding it as collateral. "South American Navigation and Marine Navigation Co." is quoted 115, and has not varied much from this for some weeks. Atlantic Mail fell 3 per cent, and Pacific Mail 21. There is more disposition to sell stocks on time. After the call the market continued dull, and transactions were nominal in amount. At the second board prices were firm on some shares. Pacific Mail dropped to 127, a fall of 51 per cent for the day. Atlantic Mail sold down in the afternoon to 781 @782. The market closes as follows: New-York Central, 1021@103; Erie, 551 @56: Hudson River, 138@138]; Reading, 10: @1031; Michigan Southern, 724@724; Illinois Central, 115 @ 1161; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 79 | @ 79] North-Western, 351-2351; North-Western Preferred, 651 2651; Rock Island, 951 2951; Fort Wayne, 94

@941 Money is offered in abundance to stock houses a 627 P cent, and on Governments borrowers are accommodated at 5. In commercial paper the dealings are not large, and 61/2/71 is the rate for prime names. None but best bills are wanted, and second grade sell at quite high rates. The condition of mercantile affairs is not encouraging in any department, and merchants are meeting their obligations from the proceeds of sales of goods at less than cost in many

Exchange is quoted as follows: London, 60 days, 108] @109; sight, 109]@1094; Paris, long, 5.17]@5.161; short, 5.15@5.132; Antwerp, 5.20@5.182; Swiss, 5.20 25.18]; Hamburg, 26[@36]; Amsterdam, 41]@41]; Frankfort, 411 @ 411; Bremen, 79@791; Berlin, 79@721 Freights are dull. The engagements to Liverpool

are 2.000 bales Cotton at 5-16@7-16d., and per steamer 500 bales Cotton at id.; to London, 12,000 bush, Barley at 6d.; a Br. bark to Cork for orders with 20,000 bush, Corn at 6d.; one same voyage with Petroleum at 5s.6d. a6s., and an American bark to Philadelphia, thence to Marseilles, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms.

The Chicago Times of Tuesday says:

Smith, S. R. Kirby, F. W. Hunt, P. P. Wells, Samuel B. Barlow, M. Semple, Carroll Dunham, Henry M. Smith, T. F. Allen.

Board of Councilmen.—This Board was to have held a meeting at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but at that hour no quorum appearing, President Brinkman announced the Board adjourned until Monday next at 4 o'clock p. m.